This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor concerning the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains such information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

He who will not reason is a bigot; he who cannot is a fool; and he who dares not is a slave. —Drummond.

WHOLE NO. 1438 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1938 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 28, NO. 45

$250,000,000 Wage Cut Rejected By Railroad Fact-Finding Board

(From October 31 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

Roosevelt Body Finds Pay of Railway Workers Is Not High As Compared With Compensation of Workers in Other Industries, and Holds That a Wage Slash in the Railroad Industry "Would Run Counter to Trend of Wage Rates in Industry Generally."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Emergency Fact-Finding Board appointed by President Roosevelt recommends that the Class One railroads withdraw their proposal to reduce the wages of almost 1,000,000 employes by 15 per cent.

Basing their conclusion on a series of public hearings held between September 30 and October 17, when representatives of the 19 standard railway labor unions and representatives of the carriers were exhaustively heard, the proposed reduction which would take $250,000,000 out of the pay envelopes of railway employes for the benefit of the owners of railroad securities, the Fact-Finding Board presented to President Roosevelt with the following conclusions:

"1. The wages of railway labor are not high even as compared with wages in other comparable industries.

"2. A horizontal reduction of wages on a national scale would not meet the financial emergency of the industry, since the savings would not be distributed merely to the needy roads.

"3. A wage reduction in the railroad industry would run counter to the trend of wages in industry generally.

"4. The financial distress of the carriers which has obtained since October, 1937, when the last wage increases were granted, is as yet a short-term situation. As such it cannot be regarded as grounds for a wage reduction, especially in view of present indications of an improvement in the business of the carriers.

"5. In the light of these findings, the board concludes that the proposal of the carriers for a reduction of the wages of railway labor should not be pressed and recommends that the carriers withdraw and cancel the notices which would put such a reduction into operation as of Dec. 1, 1938."

Emergency Board Members

The emergency board consisted of Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Dr. Harry A. Millis, retiring chairman of the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago, and Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School.

End of Dispute Is Visioned

Under the Railway Labor Act the recommendations made by the Emergency Fact-Finding Board are not

(Continued on Page 2)

Harrison Lauds Rail Pay Decision

(From October 31 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)

Spokesman for Railway Unions Says Carriers' $250,000,000 Wage Cut Scheme Would Have Been Unjust to Railroad Employes and Injurious to Business Generally.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—George M. Harrison, spokesman for the Railway Labor Executives Association, was greatly pleased with the action of the recommendations of the Emergency Fact-Finding Board appointed by President Roosevelt that the Class One railroads abandon their proposal to reduce the wages of approximately 1,000,000 railway employes on the part. The wage cut would have amounted to about $250,000,000.

In recommending on the Fact-Finding Board's report, Mr. Harrison said:

"We are deeply gratified not only by the recommendation of the Emergency Board that the carriers' proposal for a wage cut be withdrawn, but by the thorough and painstaking examination and consideration on the part of which the board's report reflects.

Investigation Was Thorough

"Never before have the problems of railroad labor and of the railroad in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mead's Election to U. S. Senate From New York Urged by A.F.L.

His Record in House of Representatives Is One Hundred Per Cent Favorable to Labor, Green Declares; "He Has Consistently Supported Legislation Sponsored and Approved by the American Federation of Labor."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—With an unexcelled record in the House of Representatives with respect to legislation for working men and women, Representative James M. Mead, of New York, should be given the votes of all workers and their friends in that State for his election to the U. S. Senate for the short term, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a letter to George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, endorsing Mr. Mead's election.

"It is the policy of the American Federation of Labor to support candidates for office regardless of political affiliation who are known to be friendly and sympathetic toward labor and labor's legislative program," Mr. Green said. "We seek to elect those candidates as members of Congress who are known by their public utterances and public actions to be friends of labor.

"In view of this general attitude of the American Federation of Labor I deem it my duty to officially advise you that the record made by Representative James M. Mead of the 42nd Congressional District of New York while serving as a member of the House is one that is outstanding. He has consistently supported legislation sponsored and approved by the American Federation of Labor.

"His brilliant legislative record in the House of Representatives makes him a worthy candidate for the United States Senate. He understands Labor and Labor's problems. He voted for the Fourth La Guardia Anti-Injunction Bill; for the passage of the Social Security Act, railroad retirement legislation and the Wage and Hour Bill approved by the American Federation of Labor. He voted against the sales tax and a motion to suspend Saturday half-holidays for Government employes.

"The highest and best interests of working men and women and all their friends in New York State will be served through the election of Representative James M. Mead to the United States Senate from New York."

Five Million A. F. of L. Members Want Wagner Re-Elected, Says Green

Declares That New York Senator's Long and Faithful Championship of Laws to Benefit Workers Justifies His Retention In U. S. Congress; Organized Labor in New York "Know That You Have Devoted All Your Energies to the Advancement of Workers' Rights, to the Improvement of Their Working and Living Conditions, and to the Assurance of Their Economic Security."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, informed Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, that 5,000,000 members of the A. F. of L. are hoping for his re-election to the United States Senate so that he may continue his service "in behalf of men and women who work."

In his letter to Senator Wagner, Mr. Green emphasized the many years which the Senator has devoted to legislation in the interest of working people both in the New York State Legislature and in the United States Senate and said that "with a deep sense of gratitude for what you have already done in the advancement of Labor's cause and with confidence in your unswerving interest in Labor's welfare, members of the American Federation of Labor, their families and friends look forward to your re-election to the great office which you now hold."

Following is the letter of Mr. Green's letter to Senator Wagner:

"A few days ago I wrote President George Meany of the New York State Federation of Labor, stating that officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are deeply interested in your re-election to the United States Senate. I want to convey to you personally the desire of five million members of the American Federation of Labor to have you continue your services in behalf of men and women who work.

Battled for Improved Labor Standards

"Every worker of the great State of New York is keenly aware of the debt he owes you for the improvement of labor standards and working conditions which has resulted from your unrelenting championship of progressive labor laws over the past thirty-three years. Wage earners of New York will always associate the name of Robert F. Wagner with such pioneer legislation as the New York State Factory Investigation Law which you introduced, and the New York Workmen's Compensation Law for which you are responsible.

"Organized Labor in New York is proud of the historic record of high statesmanship and social vision which you as a chosen representative of the people of New York have written into the annals of national legislation. For they know that you have devoted all your energies to the advancement of workers' rights, to the improvement of their working and living conditions, and to the assurance of their economic security.

Backed Workers Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively

"Labor knows that you have worked steadfastly to eliminate the causes of industrial strife and to assure to wage-earners the right of self-organization and collective bargaining. The first National Labor Board, on which I had the privilege of serving with you, dealt effectively and directly with industrial disputes in order to promote peace and understanding in place of strife. It was this first-hand participation in the settlement of difficult problems arising in the relationship between labor and management that furnished a solid foundation of experience in your formulation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act which you designed to guarantee labor's freedom of organization and collective bargaining.

Supported Employment Agencies Law

"During the past ten years unemployment has been the foremost problem confronting labor. Your leadership in our common attack upon the blight of unemployment has also given the working people the largest measure of protection against privation in the most

(Continued on Page 2)

Anti-Union Policy of Donnelley's Notorious Printing Firm Uncovered

Makes War On Organized Labor by Underbidding Union Shops On Commercial Work; Originally Sponsored Employers Vigilante Group Formed to Compel Low Wages in Building Trades; Publishes Time, Life and Sears-Roebuck Catalogue, But Has Lost Forty-Eight Telephone Directories, Current History and Catholic Messenger; Failed to Land Contract for Printing Moody's Financial Publications.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The slimy and subversive tactics used by the non-union R. R. Donnel'ey & Sons Company, of Chicago, Illinois, in its campaign against organized labor in general and the building trades unions in particular, are thoroughly revealed in a statement to the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, by Nicholas M. DiPietro, delegate from the International Typographical union. Mr. DiPietro traced the history of this anti-union firm from 1906 when its founder was head of a committee which undertook to destroy organized labor in Chicago and the Building Trades Unions of the Middle West.

It was asserted by Mr. DiPietro that the Organization Committee of the Chicago Trade Unions, which is carrying on a campaign against Donnelley, has persuaded the publishers of 48 telephone directories in Indiana to remove their work from Donnelley and have the directories printed under union conditions. Another result is the threatened removal from that firm of the Catholic Messenger, which has a circulation of a quarter of a million, and the cancellation of the Current Events.

With the loss of these jobs, Donnelley endeavored to land the contract for printing Moody's Financial Publications, but the intervention of the Chicago Organization Committee scheme and Moody's is still printed in union shops.

"Time" and "Life," two weekly periodicals of national circulation, and the catalogues of the Sears-Roebuck mail order concern are also printed by Donnelley & Sons Company, but the sales of the periodicals are reported to have been considerably reduced by the refusal of the five million members of the American Federation of Labor that they are printed in a non-union firm.

Organized labor's dispute with the non-union R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company came before the annual A. F. of L. convention in a recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions that the A. F. of L. Executive Council be instructed to exercise all its influence to persuade the Chicago firm to come into the union fold. In supporting the recommendation, which the convention adopted, Mr. DiPietro gave the 477 delegates the following account of the subversive methods featuring Donnelley's war on the trade union movement:

Relentless Enemy of Trade Unions

"I rise to support the recommendation of the committee, and under instructions of the Eighty-second Convention of the International Typographical Union to submit to you at this time a brief report of the campaign against R. R. Donnelley and Sons.

"The Donnelley enterprises are a giant organization employing more than 12,000 people, with headquarters in the city of Chicago. It is operated under completely anti-union conditions. For years it has been the implacable foe of organized labor, and its officials have been in the forefront of every assault

(Continued on Page 2)

Green Says AFL Will Back Federal Aid For Railways

But Warns It Will Support Strike If One Is Called Against $250,000,000 Wage Reduction; Criticizes Railroad Financial Structure.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor stands ready behind the railway labor unions in their efforts to cooperate with railway management in the development of legislation for the rehabilitation of the railroads. This was made clear in a statement by William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and at the same time Mr. Green warned that if the railway workers were forced to strike against the $250,000,000 wage slash proposed by the railroad carriers, the Federation unitedly would support them.

"The facts in the wage controversy between railroad management and railway labor have now been clearly presented to the public," Mr. Green said. "Several months ago when business conditions were much worse than they are now the railroads ordered a 15 per cent wage cut. Railway labor refused to accept the reduction and the same time almost unanimously to go on strike if it was forced upon them.

Lauds Board's Opposition to Wage Cut

"Since then various Government agencies have studied the problem and finally the President appointed a fact-finding board to investigate the issues. This board reported to the President a few days ago. It recom-

(Continued on Page 2)

N. Y. DRAFTSMEN BACK PREVAILING WAGE BILL

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—At the annual meeting of the Architectural and Engineering Guild, Local No. 66, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, Howard W. Spellman, a member of the New York City Council, introduced the "Prevailing Wage Bill for Architectural Draftsmen and Engineering Employes" at the opening session of the Fall term of the Council.

The bill was introduced after many months of research and study by Mr. Spellman and his legal staff and has been held necessary because this protective municipal legislation is long in due to meet the following three basic requirements:

1. Provide maximum and foolproof protection to the architectural, engineering and drafting employes.

2. Not to invalidate or undermine any existing labor and wage legislation.

3. To be absolutely constitutional and not to infringe upon or in any way disturb the status of civil service employes.

The Spellman Bill provides that every contract to which the city of New York or any of its agencies is a party and which involves the employment of architectural, technical engineering or drafting employes shall contain a stipulation that the wages paid these employes shall not be less than the prevailing rates of wages" as defined in the bill. The prevailing wage rate must be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the State law covering this subject.

WALSH-HEALEY ACT CONTRACT AWARDS TOTAL $634,354,372

Hundreds of Thousands of Workers Gain Shorter Hours and Higher Wages From Federal Law Sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The tremendously important benefits secured for working men and women through construction projects sponsored by the American Federation of Labor are strikingly revealed in the announcement of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that during the week ending October 31, 1938, thirteen Government agencies awarded contracts valued at $12,354,-873 under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and that since the Act went into effect, September 4, 1936, "10,792 contracts valued at $634,354,372 have been awarded to firms throughout the United States and its possessions which have agreed to comply with its stipulations."

The Walsh-Healey Act was bitterly opposed by reactionary employers and by many two sessions of the United States Congress, but the vigorous action of the American Federation of Labor helped to overcame the opposition and secured its passage during the closing days of the second session of the 74th Congress, in 1936.

The Act requires that all contracts for $10,000 or more for supplies for the Federal Government coming under the jurisdiction of the measure shall contain provisions that the prevailing rate of wages, determined by the Secretary of Labor, shall be paid, that employes must not work more than eight hours in any one day, forty hours in any week and that boys under eighteen years of age and girls under eighteen years of age must not be employed. Sweatshops and homework are prohibited.

Contracts can be canceled if any of the provisions of the Act are violated. Payment on contracts can be withheld when contractors resort to "kick-back" practices or other violations. Such payments are made to the Secretary of Labor for returns them to the defrauded workers.

Brewers Commended by Ornburn For Collective Bargaining Policy

Practically All Plants Are Covered by Agreements With United Brewery Workers, Union Label Trades Department Secretary Tells Beer Manufacturers Convention; Opposes Use of Imported Grain.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Commendation of the spirit of cooperation existing between the employe and employers in the brewing industry on all matters in which they have mutual interest featured the address delivered by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, before the convention of the United States Brewers Association at New Orleans, La., on November 1.

In addition to having collective bargaining agreements with the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Ornburn said the United States Brewers Association had cooperated with the organized farmers in matters which were very beneficial to the entire industry.

Declaring that the brewing industry is 98 per cent organized in the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, an affiliate of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department, Mr. Ornburn stressed the fact that "the union label of the Brewery Workers appears on almost all the barrels and cases of beer, ale, stout and porter that are processed in the United States."

Turning to the brewery industry in general, Mr. Ornburn said, in part:

"I desire to take this opportunity to express the appreciation of the American Federation of Labor for the intelligent cooperation we have received from the United States Brewers' Association. The workers are not only grateful for the splendid labor policy that the brewing industry in the United States has pursued in the past, but we are also thankful for the efforts your Association has made in the matter of preventing the importation of beer, porter, stout and ale, manufactured in other lands. The grain producers of this country are likewise grateful, and I know their appreciation will be expressed by representatives of the farm organizations who address your convention.

Intolerance Characterized Prohibition

"A friendly relationship between the brewing industry and the American Federation of Labor dates back to the days when the opposition to the Volstead Act presented by Mr. Samuel Gompers, then President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers carried his protest to President Wilson. President Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act. Unfortunately, Con-

(Continued on Page 2)

$41,500,000 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PAID IN SEPTEMBER

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The tremendous extent to which the hundreds of thousands of jobless workers throughout the United States are temporarily protected from destitution by the unemployment compensation provision of the Social Security Act is revealed in the announcement by the Social Security Board that $41,500,000 in unemployment benefits were paid during September.

Michigan headed the list with $11,-691,245 paid to its unemployed. The other States whose benefits exceeded $1,000,000 were New York, $6,665,674; Pennsylvania, $5,947,891; Indiana, $2,-701,662; California, $2,442,545; Massachusetts, $2,412,000. Idaho came at the bottom of the list with only $93 disbursed to its unemployed.

The distributing data on the data made public by the Social Security Board is the number of individual unemployment benefits. "The average payment for total unemployment of 27 States for which data are available was $11.56 and ranged from $5.61 in Mississippi to $12.57 in Michigan," the Board said. "For partial unemployment, the average payment in the 15 States for which data are available was $5.24 and ranged from $3.73 in South Carolina to $8.49 in Utah."

Organized Government Employes Plan Big Civil Service Week Celebration

Extension of Merit System to 80,000 More Positions Gives Added Interest to 56th Anniversary of Civil Service Act, A. F. of L. Government Employees' Council Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Preparations for National Civil Service Week, to be observed January 16 to 21, 1939, will be more extensive than ever before, it is predicted, as a result of the added significance because of the prospective great additions to the list of civil service positions in the governmental establishment, according to the American Federation of Labor's Government Employees' Council, composed of representatives of the nearly 300,000 government workers affiliated with organized labor.

The accessions to the civil service system will come about on February 1 as a result of the two executive orders issued by President Roosevelt on June 24. It is the present estimate that about 80,000 positions will be added to the classified service by the executive orders.

This will mean that, although the incumbents will remain on the jobs and will for the most part acquire a civil service status, hereafter the positions will be filled only in accordance with the civil service act and rules. The orders also provide that incumbents may obtain civil service status only if they have done satisfactory work and are able to qualify for the positions on the basis of noncompetitive examinations.

The civil service has grown up very largely by this method, of incorporating positions in it by executive order, and the prospective additions in February will be the most extensive in the history of the Civil Service Act.

National Labor Relations Week, 1939, marks the 56th anniversary of that act, which was placed on the statute books on January 16, 1883. Civil Service Week was established several years ago by the American Federation of Government Employees, following a suggestion by a civil service official in San Francisco, and the Civil Service Commission has cooperated in observances from its inception.

Other A. F. of L. unions composed wholly or in part of government em-

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Senators Told A. F. of L. Opposes Donald W. Smith As Labor Board Member

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The opposition of the American Federation of Labor to the confirmation of Donald Wakefield Smith as a member of the National Labor Relations Board was presented to all incumbent members of the U. S. Senate by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who addressed for the consideration of Senators the resolution on this subject adopted by the recent annual convention of the Federation at Houston, Texas.

The following is the text of Mr. Green's letter acquainting the Senate with the action of the convention:

"By direction of the 58th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which met in Houston, Texas, on October 3, I am transmitting to you for your information and consideration a copy of a resolution which is self-explanatory.

"I will appreciate it very much if you will give this resolution your careful thought and attention. It expresses the attitude of the officers and delegates in attendance at the American Federation of Labor convention upon a subject matter which will no doubt be presented to the members of the United States Senate when Congress convenes beginning January 3, 1939.

"I deem it my duty to advise you that the resolution to which I am calling your attention was unanimously adopted by the 477 duly elected delegates in attendance at the American Federation of Labor convention."

Text of Convention Resolution

The resolution enclosed by Mr. Green for the information of Senators, reads:

"Protesting Re-appointment of Donald Wakefield Smith as Member of the National Labor Relations Board.

"Resolution No. 92—By the Building and Construction Trades Department,

(Continued on Page 2)

MINIMUM PAY SET FOR FIREWORKS INDUSTRY

Hourly Rates of 31.25 and 37.5 Cents Established by Secretary of Labor Perkins for Government Supplies Contract.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Manufacturers of various sorts of fireworks purchased by the Government of the United States are now required to pay their employes minimum wage rates in compliance with the order of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins under the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The order decreed that the minimum wage for firms manufacturing or supplying commercial fireworks to the Government shall be 31.25 cents an hour or $12.50 per week for a week of 40 hours, arrived at either upon a time or piece work basis, and that for firms manufacturing or supplying fuses, flares, and dolly and railroad torpedoes the minimum wage shall be 37.5 cents an hour or 315 per week for a week of 40 hours, arrived at either upon a time or piece work basis.

Secretary Perkins issued the order in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Contracts Board of the Department of Labor.

In the commercial fireworks branch of the industry the Public Contracts Board found that some of the employes were paid less than 36 cents an hour and that firms manufacturing fuses, flares, and dolly and railroad torpedoes paid some of their employes less than 37.5 cents an hour.

TAXICAB UNION FAVORS PRIVATE TAXI STANDS

Boston, Mass. (AFLWNS).—Taxicab drivers who sponsor the bill, and who have made it a practice to carry strikebreakers under police protection, are successful in their plan, it would mean the ultimate destruction and disappearance of Local 496.

(From October 31 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

International Labor Office Hits Banning Older Workers From Jobs

Says They Are Valuable Where "Quality, Rather Than Quantity, Is Required"; Big Jobless Army Enables Employers to Choose Young Workers and Refuse to Employ Elderly Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

After analyzing arguments that have been advanced for and against the employment of older workers by those who own and control the prevailing means of production and distribution, the preliminary report on "Discrimination against Persons Over Forty Years" was submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labor Office at its recent quarterly meeting in London, England, found that "in general, a hiring policy applying age as a decisive criterion appears to be unjustified."

Recommends "Rational Hiring Policy"

"The essence of the matter," the report declared, "seems to be that the older worker is preferable on the very important condition that he has retained sufficient physical ability for his job. It is the performance of which he can bring experience and reliability. He may be particularly valuable where quality, rather than quantity, is required. Frequently, on the contrary, will be given to the younger worker the opportunity to get back of the work, and adaptation to new methods are called for."

Finally the report concluded that "a rational hiring policy would consist in classifying jobs according to the capacity of the individual."

Employers Refuse Jobs to Older Workers

Prepared by the International Labor Office at the request of Government, Employers' and Workers' representatives on the Governing Body, in compliance with the suggestion of Robert

(Continued on Page 2)

Senatorial Candidates Asked to State Position On Confirming D. W. Smith As NLRB Member

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following letter to all candidates for election to the U. S. Senate:

"Because you are a candidate for election to the United States Senate I am transmitting to you for your information and consideration a copy of a resolution which was unanimously adopted at the Fifty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Houston, Texas, beginning October third. This resolution is self-explanatory. It was adopted by unanimous vote.

"I respectfully request that you give this resolution special attention and I respectfully ask that you advise me at your earliest opportunity as to your attitude toward the subject matter especially dealt with in this resolution.

"I will appreciate it very greatly if you will write me as I have herein requested at your earliest opportunity."

Text of Convention Resolution

The copy of the resolution with regard to the D. W. Smith appointment which Mr. Green inclosed in each letter to candidates for election reads:

"Protesting Re-appointment of Donald Wakefield Smith as Member of the National Labor Relations Board.

"Resolution No. 92—By the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L., and the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., Joseph A. McInerney, President Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L., John P. Frey, President, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

"Whereas, President William Green protested the re-appointment of Donald

(Continued on Page 2)

Five Million A. F. of L. Members Want Wagner Re-Elected, Says Green

(Continued from Page 1)

trying years our country has ever faced.

"The Employment Service Act which you proposed in 1933 and which became law in 1933, gave the nation a network of public employment agencies through which 23,000,000 job placements have been made in the past five years. The Employment Stabilization Act which you proposed in 1935 and which became law in 1930 marked the beginning of long range planning of economically justifiable and socially useful public works. Again in 1933 when building activity ceased almost completely, it was the PWA, created under your Act, which provided the great mass of building trades mechanics and laborers with much needed jobs.

Author of Housing Act

"Always seeking to meet the most pressing national need and with the perfect knowledge of the plight of men, women and children living in slums, you were the first to translate the slum clearance and low rent program into reality. As the author of both the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the National Housing Act of 1934, you have launched a great housing program which will give our nation not only better homes but also better citizens.

Father of Social Security Law

"Perhaps the most outstanding single contribution to the welfare of wage earners, was your authorship of the legislation designed to give the workers here a real measure of economic security. As one who was privileged to be called upon for advice and counsel at the time when you formulated the Social Security Act, I feel justified in saying that this Act, by giving wage earners a measure of protection against unemployment, by giving them security in old age, and by providing assistance to mothers and children in needy workers' families, has given to our people for the first time and for all time security against want as a matter of right and not as a matter of privilege.

"I have a deep sense of gratitude for what you have already done in the advancement of labor's cause, and with confidence in your unswerving interest in human welfare, support you for the Senatorial Federation of Labor, their families and friends in behalf of your re-election to the great office which you now hold."

Brewers Commended by Ornburn For Collective Bargaining Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

gress passed the Act over the President's veto.

"The small industry and the farmers who produce the cereals that go into beer and other malt products.

"Recently, representatives of your Association together with representatives of farm and labor groups organized and formed the American Grains Committee for the main purpose of maintaining higher standards of barley and other grains. They have had the full cooperation of the Department of Agriculture and all the major farm organizations in this effort to produce the best quality of barley and other cereals for malting purposes.

"We are doing this because when we first advocated the use of American grain there was a drought throughout the sections where barley is raised and consequently farmers from all sections feared that it was of an inferior grade. It was then necessary for them to use small quantities of cereals grown in barley raised in Canada in order to raise the quality for brewing purposes. We confidently believe that this difficulty will be overcome in the future, and we hope that American beer will not only be processed by American labor, but will also be made from the products of farms in from all sections.

"At the time the National Recovery Act became a law, the brewers of this country were the first to subscribe to a code of fair compliance. Then, as on other occasions, your Association took the lead in the full cooperation of the brewing industry of the United States."

Senatorial Candidates Asked to State Position On Confirming D. W. Smith As NLRB Member

(Continued from Page 1)

Wakefield Smith as a member of the National Labor Relations Board; and

Whereas, Donald Wakefield Smith has been re-appointed subject to confirmation by the Senate of the United States when Congress convenes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct the President and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to consult the Senate of the United States with the valid reasons why it is unadvisable that Donald Wakefield Smith's nomination should be confirmed; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That copies of this resolution and the convention's action thereon be given to each United States Senator immediately after the convention has adjourned, and that copies be sent to all Central Labor Bodies, State Federations of Labor, and to the headquarters of all affiliated National and International Unions."

In addition to the resolution, the report of the Committee on Resolutions, unanimously adopted by the A. F. of L. convention, was included in the letter. The report reads:

"Your committee, in addition to recommending the adoption of these resolutions, further recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor be directed to support as a candidate for United States Senate in the November election, in view of his intentions for or against confirmation of Donald Wakefield Smith's nomination before election day. And that the officers of the American Federation of Labor leave no stone unturned, or any means unexplored, after the convention has adjourned, and that copies be sent to all Central Labor Bodies, State Federations of Labor, and to the headquarters of all affiliated National and International Unions."

33 CENTS MINIMUM PAY SET FOR TAG INDUSTRY

Order Issued by Secretary of Labor Perkins Covers Over 2,000 Workers.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, acting in conformity with the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, fixed a minimum wage of 33 cents an hour or $13.20 per week of 40 hours, arrived at either upon a time or piece work basis, for employes of the tag industry employed by contractors furnishing supplies to the United States government.

For the purpose of the decision the tag industry is defined as including that industry which is engaged primarily in the manufacture of shipping and system tags, merchandise tag marking bags, and pin tags."

The minimum wage order was based on an inquiry made by the Public Contracts Board which found that the so-called Tag Industry is predominantly managed by the Tag Institute, covered 95 per cent of the industry's volume. This agreement was reported as providing a minimum wage of 33 cents an hour, with the result that minimum wages are practically uniform throughout the industry.

(From October 31 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

ORNBURN DISTRIBUTES UNION LABEL POSTER

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has decided to aid local federations of labor, city central bodies, women's auxiliaries, and union label leagues, through a poster, 14x19½ inches, which displays the insignia of the organizations affiliated with the department.

This poster is attractively made up in black and white, and is suitable to post on bulletin boards in Labor Temples. It is available, free of charge, to local unions desirous of having copies to be placed in their meeting halls.

Address all requests for the poster to I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Anti-Union Policy of Donnelley's Nonetheless Firm Uncovered

(Continued from Page 1)

on trade unions in the Chicago area. Some of the most widely circulated magazines of the nation are printed by this concern.

Formed Anti-Union Vigilante Group

"Since 1926, the Donnelley Co. has formed trades strike, H. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. printers have fought the printing trades unions.

"It was Mr. Donnelley, Senior, who took the initiative in organizing a commission to destroy labor in Chicago. It was he who organized the so-called open shop plan which he had the effrontery to term the American plan.

"But Mr. Donnelley did not small the printing trades unions alone. He interfered in every labor dispute in Chicago and vicinity.

"It was T. E. Donnelley, who formed the notorious Vigilante group called the Citizens Committee for Enforcing the Landis Award. This award had for its purpose the tearing to pieces of the building trades unions of the Middle West.

"The award provided for a twenty-five to fifty per cent reduction in the wages of all building trades workers. This was in 1921. The labor unions opposed the award and the formation of the Donnelley Committee. For several years fought Donnelley, Insull, Marshall Field and others in the State of Illinois.

"After seven years the Supreme Court of the United States declared the committee dissolved. Donnelley revealed his true nature when he hired gangsters and gangsters and placed guns and gas in trade hands and had them assault members of labor unions in Chicago and the Middle West.

Undermine Union Printing Firms

"Every effort was made to terrorize and destroy every labor group, and the Donnelley committee was ordered dissolved by the high court of the State of Illinois. Not only the trades and particularly the Typographical Union have carried on a defensive fight against Donnelley, but last March the Chicago Typographical Union was successful in organizing a wage scale for its commercial printers.

"Donnelley immediately sent out statements to undersell all union printing shops in Chicago. It was a direct challenge against the higher printing commercial scale in that city. If successful the lower commercial scale would be affected in a serious manner, so the Chicago Typographical Union immediately accepted the challenge.

"A wide campaign against Donnelley's anti-union policy by the Federation of Labor placed Donnelley's on the unfair list. Radio station in Chicago was drafted and the public was informed in every possible manner of the campaign against the Donnelley enterprises.

Prints Time and Life

"Time Magazine, Life Magazine, Current History and many other magazines are printed by the Donnelley Co. Hundreds of local unions, building trades councils, the Carpenters' District Council, the Painters' District Council, the Metal Trades, Street and Electric Railway Employes, the shop crafts and railroad brotherhoods have become actively interested in the campaign against the Donnelley enterprises.

Information was made public in an announcement by Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, which said: "Current History leaves Donnelley Unfair List; Shop—Current History, for several years printed by the notorious anti-union Donnelley concern is now printed under union conditions in Columbus, Ohio, Federated Press Correspondent of Labor Weekly News Service.)

"This recognizes the fact that labor has not forgotten Donnelley's past record. It reveals that labor considers the name of Donnelley as synonymous with anti-unionism and anti-American-ism. The campaign against Donnelley's has now become nation-wide. Special representatives have been placed in the national field by the printing trades unions.

Loses 44 Telephone Directories

"Donnelley prints a number of large telephone directories, so we started after that type of work. In Indiana alone 48 telephone directories have been taken from the Donnelley enterprises and are now being printed under union conditions. In other states we have enjoyed success to a fair degree.

"We are carrying on this phase of the campaign with all possible vigor. Now hundreds of advertisers have been induced to cancel their ads in the telephone directories being printed now by Donnelley's.

"Special efforts are being exerted against Time Magazine, Life, Current History, and many other similar Donnelley publications, and we appeal to all laboring men and women to give special attention to this phase of our campaign. Time, Life and Current History have no legitimate place in the halls nor in the hands of organized men and women, and their friends and such time as they are printed under union conditions.

Catholic Messenger Goes to Union Firm

"We are delighted to report that as a result of our campaign, the Catholic Messenger, a magazine with a circulation of a quarter of a million, has been removed from Donnelley's. It is now being printed under union conditions.

"Another phase of the campaign is directed against all school books printed by Donnelley's, Scott, Foresman & other publications, and we recommend that all labor groups file protest with every school board which purchases a single school book from Donnelley's.

Sears-Roebuck Catalogues Are Non-Union

"Donnelley also prints the Sears-Roebuck catalogues, one of the largest printing jobs in the United States. We instituted a campaign and convinced Sears-Roebuck it would be better to have their catalogue printed under union conditions.

"Late in August Sears-Roebuck resented our efforts, and they decided to show their resentment by taking a large union job out of a union shop and having it printed by Donnelley's. We resented that, so we immediately threw a picket line around the Sears-Roebuck store in the Chicago Loop. But they showed good judgment and took that job out of the hands of Donnelley with an hour and a half after we threw a picket line around their store.

Moody Refuses Non-Union Bid

"Finally, Donnelley's decided to go after Moody's Financial Publications. We heard about it and went after Donnelley and the Sears-Roebuck Moody's Financial Publications are going to continue to be printed under union conditions.

"In conclusion, I believe I speak for all printing trade union members when I say we are grateful for the brand and unstinted support given to us by all the members of the Chicago Federation of Labor and its friends, and we trust that that cooperation will continue and will increase and that the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will see their way clear to give active and financial assistance during the remainder of the Donnelley campaign. If we are to do that we are confident that we shall be able to report to a future convention of the American Federation of Labor our campaign against Donnelley's has been successful.

"We who sit here in this convention representing the International Photographical Union of North America do believe and hope sincerely that our membership will decide that its delegation shall return to future conventions of the American Federation of Labor, so that we may be able at that time to report a successful campaign against Donnelley's."

Organized Government Employes Plan Big Civil Service Week Celebration

(Continued from Page 1)

ployes were invited from the first to participate. In addition to the 1938 event marked the anniversary with annual observance of F. of L. affiliates composed wholly of government employes including, in addition to the American Federation of Government Employes, the National Association of Letter Carriers; National Federation of Post Office Clerks, the Railway Mail Association, National Federation of Federal Employes, International Association of Machinists, the National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Service Laborers, the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers, and the National Federation of Rural Free Delivery Carriers.

The Organized Civil Service Week will as usual center in Washington, and detailed plans will be made public soon. A mass meeting on June 19, 1939, the anniversary of the Civil Service Act, is planned, and prominent labor and civic speakers will be obtained to address it. There will be radio broadcasts on national networks, and numerous other events of interest.

Subsidiary celebrations will take place in many other cities throughout the country, with local branches of civil service topics.

Cooperation by A. F. of L. unions generally is urged. Government employe groups will welcome the participation of all A. F. of L. affiliates in its observance, and the attendance of union representatives at events held in connection with the anniversary.

A. F. OF L. UNION HIT BY LABOR BOARD RULE

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—The National Labor Relations Board refused to grant the application of the American Federation of Labor that its Federal Labor Union No. 20728 be certified as exclusive representative of the employes of the Admiral Rubber Company and the Ideal Novelty & Toy Company, Inc., two New York City firms manufacturing rubber toys and parts.

Arrogating to itself the authority to determine what form of collective bargaining shall prevail in the doll and toy industry, the Board ruled that the "segregating the employes of the two companies into separate bargaining units," as requested by the American Federation of Labor, would be detrimental to the particular scheme of collective bargaining which the Board has adopted as the standard for the trade, as a whole.

The Board ruled that the employes of the Admiral Rubber Company and the Ideal Toy and Novelty Company as claimed by the American Federation of Labor and the United Federal Labor Union No. 20728 to be appropriate units for collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act, "are not appropriate" bargaining units.

WAGE INCREASE IS WON BY N. Y. DRAFTSMEN

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—The material benefits gained for workers by efficient organization in connection with and with the American Federation of Labor is again illustrated in the successful drive of the Industrial and Engineering Guild, Local 66, of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, in securing a salary increase of from $5 to $10 per week and a reduction of the work week from 44 to 40 for the draftsmen in the office of J. M. Felson, well known architect here.

The draftsmen had been 100 per cent organized. They were receiving vacations, sick leave, holidays with pay, overtime pay and other benefits, but realized the necessity of belonging to a union.

The Collective Bargaining and Labor Relations Committee of the Architectural and Engineering Guild had a number of meetings with the shop steward, Charles E. Greenberg, and on

5,000 Members Gained by Philadelphia City Employes Union in Strike Settlement Pact

Agreement With A. F. of L. Affiliate Secures Reinstatement of All Garbage and Ash Collectors-With Back Pay and Provides Arbitration for Future Controversies.

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLWNS).—A signal victory for trade union principles was achieved when a pact was signed between the authorities of the city of Philadelphia and Local 934, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which settled the strike of hundreds of city employes that had been on.

During the eight days of the controversy 5,000 city employes were on strike. The city authorities undertook, with such success, to break up the union's collecting service by strikebreakers, who were sent out when the strike was settled.

The agreement, signed by Martin J. McLaughlin, Director of the Department of Public Works, on behalf of the city of Philadelphia; Emmett P. Freeman, general representative, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employes, and John J. Lorden, representative, American Federation of Labor, provided that employes shall not be discharged for any cause whatsoever that arises in the future shall be settled by arbitration in all cases not otherwise settled by Federal, State and local laws. It is also provided that 264 employes laid off the latter part of September by reason of "lack of funds" shall be reinstated in their former positions and that all men notified of their intended discharge shall also be reinstated in their former positions. The sum of $34,000 was provided to meet this expense. The agreement also stopped the practice of 20 per cent cut-in wages.

Samuel P. Freeman, general representative of the Municipal Employes Union, said the union's membership would be increased 5,000 as a result of the strike and the agreement.

LIABILITY INSURANCE BOOSTS TAXICAB RATES

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Taxicab operating companies here are reported to be initiating proceedings before the Public Utilities Commission to secure a five-cent boost in cab fares to enable them to meet the requirements of the taxicab liability insurance act passed by the last Congress. The law requires the taxicab driver to pay about 15 per week insurance.

The changes sought by the taxi companies will be from 20 cents to 25 cents for the first zone, 20 cents to 25 cents for the second zone, 50 cents to 55 or 60 cents for the third zone, and 70 to 80 cents for the fourth zone.

Green Says AFL Will Back Federal Aid For Railways

(Continued from Page 1)

mended that railroad management abandon its demand for the pay cut.

"I cannot compliment too highly the present members of the Railway Board at this time, a $250,000,000 railway labor pay reduction would strangle recovery. It might precipitate a general wave of pay cuts throughout industry and adversely affect business and agriculture as well as labor by curtailing purchasing power.

"The Railway Labor Executives Association deserves the highest praise for the admirable spirit in which it has conducted the negotiations in behalf of railway labor.

Support For Strike Pledged

"If management, in the face of favorable business developments, persists in the foolhardy course of going through with the pay cut, railway labor has no other recourse but to strike. In such a strike, railway labor will have the sympathy and support of the American Federation of Labor to the full extent of its resources.

"But surely there is a better way out of this dilemma than a strike. Surely railway management wouldn't call a strike would have far-reaching consequences not only to the country as a whole but to the present control of the railroads. Surely, the Railway Labor Executives agreement agree to a peaceable and constructive solution of the problem. There really lies not in the wage structure, but in the financial structure of the railroads!"

Favors Legislative Aid

The President has pointed the way out. He has urged the Congress and management to drop its insistence on a wage cut and concentrate on a joint program for rehabilitation of the railroads in the forthcoming special session of Congress. Railway labor and the American Federation of Labor will give their wholehearted support to such a legislative program. The responsibility now rests upon the railroad operators and managers. We hope they will arrive at a wise decision."

Rehabilitation Committee Meets

Mr. Green's statement was made public as the Railway Board announced that the six-man committee of appointed several weeks ago to consider a railroad rehabilitation program would meet again in a few days.

The committee, which originally adjourned without action because of the wage controversy, consists of representatives of the railroads and railway labor unions. The railroad representatives are W. W. Atterbury, President, Pennsylvania Railroad; Carl Gray, President, Union Pacific Railroad, and E. E. Norris, president, Southern Railway. The railroad labor representatives are George M. Harrison, chairman, Railway Labor Executives' Association; Alvanley Johnston, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

NLRB ORDERS 55 A.F.L. UNION MEN REINSTATED

Firm in Macomb, Illinois, Is Also Required to Dissolve Company Union.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—Officials of the Illinois State Federation of Labor are pleased with the decision of the National Labor Relations Board that Henry Avery Company, manufacturers of sheet metal products at Macomb, Illinois, to offer immediate reinstatement with remedial back pay to 55 employes discriminatorily discharged on September 10, 1937, because of membership in Federal Labor Union No. 21294, American Federation of Labor, and to place upon a preferential list any other employe whom employment is not immediately available.

In addition, the board ordered the company to cease and desist from dominated Macomb Workers' Alliance as an employe representative, and, upon request, bargain collectively with the A. F. of L. affiliate, found by the board to have majority status, as exclusive representative of its hourly and piece-work employes, in respect to rates of pay, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment, including employes, watchmen, draftsmen, timekeepers, time study men and engineers.

Writes Full Report

An article in the Weekly News-Letter, the official publication of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, gives the following instructive details regarding the case:

"Attorney D. D. Carmell, chief counsel for the Illinois State Federation of Labor, represented the Federal Labor Union in the final proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board and is completing the record of attention because it involved conditions similar to many unionless plants were being manufactured.

"The company is engaged in the manufacture of sheet metal products. Its principal output consists of vacuum pans and kettles for sugar refineries and chain-stores. In addition to its regular business, the company has procured a contract from the office of the Secretary of State for the manufacture of all automobile license plates issued by the state of Illinois.

Union Members Locked Out

"In an effort to remedy unsatisfactory conditions of employment, the workers employed by the company formed a local union in the final proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board and is completing the record of attention because it involved conditions similar to many unionless plants were being manufactured.

"The company is engaged in the manufacture of sheet metal products. Its principal output consists of vacuum pans and kettles for sugar refineries and chain-stores. In addition to its regular business, the company has procured a contract from the office of the Secretary of State for the manufacture of all automobile license plates issued by the state of Illinois.

Union Members Locked Out

"In an effort to remedy unsatisfactory conditions of employment, the workers employed by the company formed a local union from the A. F. of L. as Federal Labor Union No. 21294, in the month of June, 1937. The Hemp concern retaliated in September, 1937, by locking out the men, charging a number of union members and promoting the formation of a company union known as the Macomb Workers' Alliance. The A. F. of L. members have been out of employment since before the National Labor Relations Board began investigating the case. A hearing was held by the Board at Macomb, Illinois, on May 2, 1938.

"On April 4, 1938, the Trial Examiner filed his Intermediate Report, deciding against the union's petition, but provide for back pay for the workers for the time lost and immediate reinstatement of the workers to the old jobs and the dissolution of the company union' employes who succeeded them. At this point, Attorney Carmell was called into the case. Exceptions were filed to the Trial Examiner's report. The local Federal Labor Union No. 21294 is composed of members of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in September, 1938, for assistance. The convention referred the matter to the Executive Board pending final action by the National Labor Relations Board."

Back Pay Order

The Labor Board's order regarding back pay for the 55 employes, made following the intervention of the officials of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, requires Hemp and Company to pay the whole amount found due and to be offered reinstatement for any loss of pay they have suffered by reason of their having been locked out, by payment to each of them, respectively, of a sum of money equal to that which each would normally have earned as wages during the period from September 10, 1937, to December 9, 1937, less the amount, if any, which such has earned during that period." With respect to three employes the back pay order is limited to the date when they refused an offer of reinstatement.

$250,000,000 Wage Cut Rejected By Railroad Fact-Finding Board

(Continued from Page 1)

binding on either the railroad managers or the railroad labor unions. The railroads would be expected to carry through their strike threat, which created the emergency.

But it is believed in Washington that as a result of the White House conference called by the President a truce in the dispute between the unions and the carriers will materialize with spe-

cial reference to these two recommendations of the Emergency Board:

1. "That action before the board has impressed it with the necessity that now rests upon government for a complete and thorough-going reconsideration of the relationship of the railroad industry to our national well-being."

2. "The hearings before this board have thoroughly impressed it with the fact that both carriers and railway labor have now a vital and common interest in the working out of an adequate national transportation policy."

(From October 31 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

A. F. OF L. FIGHTS WEEKLY PAY CUTS UNDER WAGE ACT

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The nation-wide machinery of the Act to can Federation of Labor has been mobilized to resist attempts of employers to reduce the take home pay of workers who have right under the Act to reduce their weekly pay from 44 hours per week to 40 hours, according to the statement of Boris Shiskin, of the A. F. of L. research department.

Joseph A. Padway, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the A. F. of L. would resist efforts by employers to reduce weekly earnings.

"We interpret the law," he said, "to mean that there shall be no reduction in weekly wages in cases where hours of work are restricted to the 44-hour maximum."

International Labor Office Hits Banning Older Workers From Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

J. Watt, American Workers' Delegate to the International Labor Organization, the report, compiled from data contained in questionnaires filled by authorities in various countries, found reason for the belief that employers do not assign older workers for discharge and keep younger workers, but that once having been discharged it is more difficult for an older worker to find fresh employment.

All of which means that employers do discriminate against elderly workers, because the latter usually improve with experience.

Unemployed Handicapped by Loss of Skill

"A certain amount of deterioration in skill," the report said, "is necessarily involved in the long spells of unemployment, which becomes a definite handicap in obtaining fresh employment, especially in the case of skilled workers. This 'handicap' arises, of course, from the fact that under the present system of production, employers control the work opportunities and can therefore effectively apply the age handicap to their labor supply."

Employers Prefer Younger Workers

Taking up the admitted disproportion of older workers in the unemployed army in all countries, the report suggested it is probably due in part to the fact that, when business recovery enlarged the number of available jobs, employers, with a big unemployed army to select from, chose the younger workers on the theory that they were "able to adjust themselves with greater readiness to recent technological changes in methods and the older workers." This theory also led employers, in some instances, to regard the more easily adaptable of the older workers," with the result that the "more difficult elderly workers were left in the jobless army.

Mechanized Industry Used to Victimize Elderly Workers

Turning to industrial conditions which have penalized the elderly worker, the report said that while, on the one hand, mechanization has favored persons by doing away with much heavy labor, on the other hand it has aggravated the position by creating new forms of work under which the "increased speed and intensity" which are usually imposed on their workers with the installation if machines "are so exhausting that older workers cannot stand the pace."

Some employers, the report pointed out, prefer older workers on the ground that they work more conscientiously and efficient and have better judgment; that they have been fitted for certain jobs, especially where quality is important, and that they are more reliable and reduce labor turn-over.

Other employers, however, object to elderly workers on the ground that they are unable to maintain a piece-work pace, that they have diminished strength, and that their mental processes show signs of slowing down.

U. S. Senators Told A. F. of L. Opposes Donald W. Smith As Labor Board Member

(Continued from Page 1)

A. F. of L. and the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Joseph A. Moylan, Secretary-Treasurer, Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L.; John P. Frey, President, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

"Whereas, President William Green protested the re-appointment of Donald Wakefield Smith as a member of the National Labor Relations Board; and

"Whereas, Donald Wakefield Smith has been re-appointed subject to confirmation by the Senate of the United States when Congress convenes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct the President and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to acquaint the Senate of the United States with the valid reasons why it is inadvisable that Donald Wakefield Smith's nomination should be confirmed; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That copies of this resolution and the convention's action thereon be given to each United States Senator immediately after the convention has adjourned, and that copies be sent to all Central Labor Bodies, State Federations of Labor, and to the headquarters of all affiliated National and International Unions."

MINIMUM WAGE FOR RUG AND CARPET INDUSTRY

Forty Cents an Hour Rate Ordered by Secretary of Labor Perkins Covers 27,000 Employes.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Employes of firms furnishing wool carpets and rugs, exclusive of mats, to the United States Government are now receiving a minimum wage of not less than 40 cents an hour, or $16 a week based on 40 hours, whether arrived at either upon a time or piece work basis, according to a minimum wage order for the industry issued by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins under authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The minimum wage order was issued by the Administrator of the Public Contracts Board, which made an exhaustive investigation of wage conditions in the wool carpet and rug industry, excluding rag rugs. The inquiry revealed that the average wage rate varied from 35 cents and 37.5 cents an hour in a few plants to 46 cents an hour for a large number of plants.

According to the 1935 Census of Manufactures there was an average of 12,632 wage earners in the wool carpet and rug industry covered by the minimum wage order. The plants were located in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, North Caroline, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Harrison Lauds Rail Pay Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry received more careful, thorough and intelligent consideration. The recommendation of a board composed of men of such outstanding character and fairness should command the confidence and respect not only of all persons interested in the railroad industry but of the whole American people.

Wage Reduction Not Justified

"We opposed the wage cut from the beginning not only because we knew that it would result in unjust hardships to railroad workers but also because we sincerely believed that it would, in its ultimate effects, be harmful to the railroad industry. We have all along been firmly convinced that a wage cut in the railroad industry would inevitably have an adverse effect upon general business and upon the whole national economy now so firmly committed to a higher wage level as a means toward general national well-being. We felt confident that any board of disinterested men of sound judgment and learning would come to the same conclusion as this board has done.

Ready to Tackle Sound Railroad Program

"We have throughout this controversy assured the representatives of the railroads of our desire to meet them in conference with them and with representatives of the railroad labor unions in working out a sound comprehensive program for the improvement and betterment of the railroad industry. We give them that assurance now.

"While we have resisted this wage cut proposal with deep earnestness, born of our conviction of its injustice, we have resisted without bitterness and always with the profoundest concern for the public good and devotion to the industry in which we have spent our lives and which is so vital to the nation's welfare."